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Some Political Dangers of To-day.

Preached as the Unitarian Church, Brattleboro, before Post Sedgwick, G. A. R., May 29, 1881,

BY THE PASTOR, BEV. J. B. GREEN. A recent writer in the North American Re-view [David Dudley Field, in the May num-ber] has truly said :

our line truly said:

"The perpetuity of the American government is an object of supreme concern to every American. This preenment 100% a contury and a half to build; and shen it was flashed, and our fathere, after long and sainful toil, turned to look at the work of their hands, and behed its massive foundations and its fair prosortions, they were wont, in their enthusiasm, to exist the "build; and behed its massive foundations and its fair prosortions, they were wont, in their enthusiasm, to exist the "build being to be preserved. To keep it as it was designed is one of the greatest political problems of our time. There an hardly be a greater, since it affects the welfare of not only all the entitions been and to be horn between hese occass, but of all elsewhere who might profit by lesic example. Why should we, as americane, desire his perpetuity? Why should others, not our countrymen, desire it? Beauss, of all its bodies politic hat ever existed, this is the only federative union vide as a continent, and because, more than any other coverment in the world, it offers an asyliam to the copies of other lands, and premises to all snople prosection with the largest freedom."

You see, then, to have done something to prevent the overthrow of this federative union,

prevent the overthrow of this federative union, is to have done something for the well-being of humanity. It will not, therefore, be out of place for us to-day to consider somewhat the principles and ideas which seem to be fundamental to the life and permanency of this union, the nation of which we form an integral part, and remind ourselves of the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. I take for my text words found in the book of Psalms, xx., 7:
"Some trust is chariots and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God."

In presence of men who, as suidlers. event the overthrow of this federative union

and certain remedy yet devised. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents; Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and \$4. Accredited Faymond Clergymen, who may desire to test will remember the name of the Lord our God."

In presence of men who, as soldiers, have periled their lives for the republic, it would seem like a gratuitous insult to speak disparagingly of the profession of arms. And yet, as a minister of the Princs of Peace, I should be disloyal to my divine master were I to speak of war as other than a sad calamity. I know of no greater evil which can overtake a nation than that of fratricidal war, except it be the malign social and political forces which lead to war. For war is but a symptom of a horrible disease in the body the Tonic, will be supplied with not exceeding six bottles, at one-half the retail price, money to accom-pany the order. Sold by Druggists, and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey CENTAUR

forces which lead to war. For war is but a symptom of a horrible disease in the body politic; the cause of the disorder is the deepeer and darker evil. But no men are more annious to avoid war than those who know from experience what it is. For while a horrid thing in itself, and horrible to engage in, its evil does not stop with itself. While it is the result of avii causes, when it comes, in turn, it becomes itself a cause, or parent of many other evils, so that no thoughtful man can speak lightly of it, or regard it other than a serious misfortune to be avoided by Christian men at all hazards, except at the scorifice of sternal principles of justice and right. tian men at all hazards, except at the sacrifice of stornal principles of justice and right. It seems a terrible thing and like a forsaking of the principles of our chosen religious teacher and guide, to set ourselves in deadly array against our brother and imperil his life and our own, and yet there come times and occasions in the history of nations, when, not to do, this would be recreancy to the sacredest voice which comes to us. Few men can be found to-day, who would not sanction the course pursued by the man who periled the lives and fortunes of themselves and their brothers at the birth of this republic. The Christian world approves and applauds their spirit and their deeds. It did not at the time. Half the civilized world called it treason and

christian world approves and appeaus their spirit and their deeds. It did not at the time. Half the civilized world called it treason and robellion. And Christian men the world over will sooner or later, approve and applaud the spirit and the deeds of the men who periled their lives to preserve and perpetuate the union of states which the fathers fought to make a nation of a hundred years ago. Still, we have reason to thank God that the roots and seeds of the horrible disease which brought on the necessity of such surgery as as we witnessed, and took some part in, we have reason to thank God, I say, that that is all behind us now, and overy true man must

tem, as I believe, on which the sun ever abone. And in cuiting out that connect it becomes us to consider if any other disturbing element be possible under our system. It is by no means impossible. And one of the corrupt and disturbing evils is this very question of taxation which this little state of Vermont is grappling with to-day. I have noticed in some of the papers a tone of exultation that this year, the amount of taxable property comes up, in some places, to double, and in some cases even more than double that of previous years, and this without any material increase of wealth. It makes me sad, because it reveals that men have hitherto been systematically lying about their taxable property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property. I do not wish to have it understands and the property of the resulting the reserved rights of the states. It may so seem, but if the states are the water to do it, and thus endanger the peace of the resulting on the reserved rights of the states. It may so seem, but if the states. It may so seem, but if the states are stated to do it, and thus endanger the peace of the resulting on the reserved rights of the reserved rights of the reserved rights of the states. It may so seem, but if the states are the water of the reserved rights of the states. It may so seem, but if the states of the reserved rights of the reserved rights of the reserved rights of the reserved ri material increase of wealth. It makes me sad, because it reveals that men have hitherto been systematically lying about their taxable property. I do not wish to have it understood that I think Vermont is worse in this respect than other states—nay, I think she is better than most others—but if such things be possible in the Green Mountain state, what may we not expect of some others? When an officer sworn to assess the taxes feels im.

because it reveals that men have hitherto been systematically lying about their taxable property. I do not wish to have it understood that I think Vermont is worse in this respect than other states—nay, I think she is butter than most others—but if such things be possible in the Green Mountain state, what may we not expect of some others? When an officer sworn to assess the taxes feels justified in rating his neighbor's property at one-half its real value, it becomes quite easy for him to assess his own at one-third or one-fourth, or even to omit it altogether. Without presuming to imply that I can fathom all the subtle intricacies and profound mysteries of a Vermont tax law, I feel justified in saying that the past practice in the light of present revelations, appears corrupt and danger—ous to private virtue and public righteousness. How long do you suppose a nation's integrity could stand such a strain? Our little municipalities are the miniature republics of which state republics and the eternal Right in 'town affairs, it will not trouble them much in national affairs. There is no safety for the nation against all the evils which can afflict nations, except in absolute justice and the eternal Right. Your patriotic duty is not to keep still about it and try to get up sides with him by swearing to another lie. No! but to expose bis lie. This would be patriotic; just as patriotic, in fact, as if when your neighbor drew his sword or shot. lie. No! but to expose bis lie. This would be patriotic; just as patriotic, in fact, as if when your neighbor drew his sword or shotted his gan to threaten the peace or life of the nation, or state, you should draw your sword or shot your gun to oppose him. This lying to evade just taxation seems to work peacefully enough for a time under certain circumstances. But change the circumstances. Suppose we have a wave of commercial decreases on the contraction of the co Suppose we have a wave of commercial de-pression come over our prosperity, and sup-pose the hand-to-mouth malitude are hun-gry, with no means to procure food—not on-ity a possible, but a very probable event—how long do you suppose the consciences of the multitude would deter them from helping themselves out of the property of those who hesitated not to evade just taxation by swear-ing falsely about their property? I regard that man as an enemy to the very idea of the republic, and recreant to the only sure foun-dation of national stability, who refuses to bear his fair-proportional share of the public taxes. It matters but little what that man's religious professions may be,—he may be a to spend our energy in so god-like a work as the building up of a nation which may be an inspiration and a bope to millions yet un-born. Let us so live as a people, that the name, "American eltizen" may be the syno-nyme of all that is noble and magnanimous, all that is worthy and true, and finally be iden-tical with Christian manhood.

taxes. It matters but little what that man's religious professions may be,—he may be a member of this communion or any other,—but in my estimation he is anything but a religious man. He may trust in what he pleases,—chariots, horses, heavy artillery, science, philosophy, or a sound creed, or any thing else,—but he is not trusting in any thing which can place him on the side of the eternal Right. Nay, but so true as God is, of the side of those influences which work the corruption of private morals, and the overthrow of nations. Boldiers of the republic let you consciences, braced and quickened by A Good Word for the "Poor Whites.

let you consciences, braced and quickened by contact with the teachings, life and spirit of the God-sent Teacher, the man of Nazareth, let your consciences so quickened, be the sentinels to guard against the approach of this insidious and dangerous enemy, but who is no foreign for

be moved by the recollections of that time, to pray God that this nation may be spared such another necessity. And it surely seems that, if the people of these states are only which most underlie all stable government, there will be no further necessity for resort to the arbitrament of the sword. And this leads me to the queeting as the state of the sword of the sword. And this leads me to the queeting as the sword of the sword of the sword of the sword. And this leads me to the queeting as the sword of peace and all that tends to make a nation great, good and permanent. Said the man when the tends to make a nation great, good and permanent. Said the man of the Lord our God," and in saying this, with his understanding of the said the day. "Some trust in leavy battlons, in large mavies and large standing armies, but let us be faithful to the eternal principles of justice, truth and right, the laws of the eternal same things as we do; meant that the milliary provess of the people was but a feeble reflace to maintain the life and stability of the mation, if the nation were disloyal to the And doubless he had come to this bailef from the school of sore experience. Israeling that the sword is a substantial than the sword of t system, and use all their influence to have
the business of the nation conducted on business principles—by trained men, and not by
mere political wire-pullers, who are thus fastened on the vitals of the nation as a reward,
not of patriotism, but of political huckstering,
often of a very questionable character. There
is no sound business man in the country who
would consent to have his own business conducted for one month on the principle on
which the whole business of this mighty nation is now being conducted. But there sell
come a day of reckoning. If all history
teaches anything, it teaches that this nation
must either consent to abandon its corrupt
and corrupting practices in this regard, or see
the integrity of the nation again imperiled—
our public work thrown into the hands of
mere jobbers, instead of being presided over
by high-minded statesmen and patriots.

We are on the top wave of prosperity today—always a more dangerous place than the
valley of adversity—and we are apt to think
we shall always be prosperous; but when a
nation of fifty million of people have to look
upon their senate aquabbling for weeks over
a few appointments to office, without any
guiding principle except the base one that "to
the victors belong the spoils," then I fear our
prosperity must be followed by an adversity
which we have cause to dread. Again I say,
when a hungry mob turns its familiade attention towards those who have fattened, it may
be, on the weaknesses of their fellows, that
mob will not long besitate about helping itself wherever help is to be found. Our institutions have not been fairly tested till we
have gone through the hungry-atomach tost;
that we have not known yes, at least root to
any great extent, but the late Pittsburgh exhi-

The label history which can be a second to the bands of the country with of some label by the country with of some label label by the country with of some label label

advancement. As a nation we are becoming a wealthy without knowing how, wisely, to take advantage of it; and we are cultivating our wit faster than our consciences, and the fact ought to give every patriot pause, and it ought to bestir him to a realization of the solemn truth that only personal rightcounness of character can make uses individuals worthy citizens of the republic, and only a nation of such men can be a nation of stability, and reasonably expect the continued blessing of Almighty God. Would we make the nation a blessing and a joy to our children, and children's children, let us make ourselves God and man loving, and serving individuals here and now. Let those who will, put their trust in physical prowess, in material prosperity, in mechanical skill, in scientific attainments; but let us be faithful to the eternal principles of personal honor and honesty, righteousness. of personal honor and honesty, righteousness and purity, then, come what may, we are on the side of the Lord and He ore ours. Ours is a proud and happy privilege, to be permitted

In Norfolk, Virginia, I saw a company of country people bringing into the city the products of their farms, dressed hogs, fowls, eggs, etc. There were perhaps a dozen or fiteen carts and wagons, several of them being driven by women. All appeared to be simple, kindly, shy people, somewhat frightened at the noises and "ways" of the city. One woman had three or four fat hogs. Half a dozen hucksters came about her, asking prices and trying to buy. One was a most repulsive looking young man, who evidentity fer at once. Then he repeated the offer, and on her remaining silent, he insisted that by her silence she had consented to trade on his terms. This she denied, and then he poured out a flood of most foul and violent abuse, out a nood of most foul and violent abuse, threatening the woman with arrest and im-prisonment for violating a contract, though he had done all the talking himself. The woman's neighbors were evidently afraid of the fellow, but one of them ventured to rethe fellow, but one of them ventured to re-monstrate against such abuse of a woman, when the man ordered him to shut his mouth if he did not want a good kicking, and the man obeyed. I longed to knock the rascal down, but reflected that I was an obeserver, and that although knocking him down might make the affair more picturesque, it would not add to the real value of my report. This was one of the first things which I saw at the beginning of my lourney through the South was one of the first things which I saw at the beginning of my journey through the Southorn states, and I have seen a great many similar occurrences. The poorer class of white people throughout the South are, very many of them at least, good and kind, with many lovable qualities, but they have so little "spirit" or courage, so little power of self-defence, that everybody is insolent to them. They are far more helpless and abject, usually, than the negroes. But I confess to liking them. They are so human, so domestic; and they are among the few people left in this modern world of ours to whom still belongs the old-fashloned virtue of humility. They have for me a pathetic interest, as representatives of a type which is rapidly becoming extinct in our country, and, I suppose, in most of the highly civilized countries of the world.

Senatorial Courtesy in 1874 and 1881.

When William A Simmons was nominated for collector at Boston in 1874, Massachusetts Republicans were vasily more stirred up about it than the New Yorkers have been over Mr. Ribbertson's nomination. Both Massachusetts senators, a majority of the representatives, and the Republican press and politicians of the state, save those friendly to Gen. Butler, protested against it in the strongest terms. Sanator Conkling at that time did not think enough of senatorial courtesy to give Senators Summer and Boutwell a lift, but, on the contrary, led the fight in favor of Simmons confirmation. Mr. Conkling said that Mr. Simmons was not charged with want of honosity, capacity or the populate the parish. I and my sons, as Reconcileration of the senate. Either Mr. Conkling has changed his views very much about senatorial courtesy ince the contrary that the charges made against the were too vague and general to be worthy the consideration of the senator. Either Mr. Conkling has changed his views very much about senatorial courtesy ince 1874, or it makes a great difference whether it is Massachusetts and the predictions, and the Prophetor time, were givently or the predictions, and Mr. Himmons was not charged with want of honosity, capacity or integrity, and that the charges made against him were too vague and general to be worthy the consideration of the senate. Either Mr. Conkling has changed his views very much about senatorial courtesy since 1874, or it makes a great difference whether it is Massachusetts and the predictions, and the predictions, and Mr. General and courtes where he leaves him special and the predictions and Mr. Conkling has changed his views very much about senatorial courtesy since 1874, or it makes a great difference whether it is Massachusetts and the predictions, and the predictions, and the predictions, and the predictions, and the predictions and desired the first make the cannot make the prediction of the senators of the contract which the care the contract with

(Letter to N. Y. Tribune.)

One of the worst features of the existing ty. Observe, I do not say that all the "small merchants," or dealers in country places in the South are of this character; but the class is a very large one, and it has its representatives almost everywhere. These mon are growing rich faster than any other class in the Southern states. They sell goods to the negroes and poor whites at 200 or 300 per cent, profit, and much of the time they simply take all that a man has. A large part of their business is conducted in this way. A dealer of this class makes an agreement during the winter with a negro or white laborer to "run" him for the season. That is, the merchant furnishes the "small planter" with merchant furnishes the "small planter" with all his provisions and supplies of every kind for the spring, summer and autumn, agricultural implements and everything needed, on credit; all these things to be paid for out of the crop, when it is matured and gathered. Each dealer may thus supply, or "run," a dozen, twenty or fifty men. During the summer, and all the time that the crop is growing, the dealer rides about and inspects each man's crop, of sends some competent man to do this, so that he can estimate the probable product. Of course an experienced judge can do this very accurately. Thus, when the cotton is ready to be picked, the merchant knows almost exactly how much has been produced by each man that he has "run." All along through the season he has, of course, entered on his books each article furnished to the planters. Now he goes over his books and puts down the price of each article, the amount which the customer is to pay for it; and the price is so arranged that the seasons te has the seasons to have the season to pay for it; and the price is so arranged that

his books and puts down the price of each article, the amount which the customer is to pay for it; and the price is so arranged that it he aggregate charged for the scason's supplies will exactly take the planter's whole crop. The poor laborer is thus left, at the end of the scason, absolutely penniless.

There are often stormy scenes on "settlingday." Such a merchant will submit without resistance to the bitterest cursing a wronged, disappointed, enraged negro can after. Often there would be violence, but the merchant is armed and his dupe is cowed. The end or result of it all is usually that the dealer makes the man a cheap, showy present, and arranges to run him again the next year. But sometimes, when a negro is concerned, the outcome is different. The merchant buys cotton. In many cases he has a gin of his own or a cotton press. This gives the wronged, helpless negro an opportunity for revenge. The gin or press is fired some dark night; there is a deduction from the dealer's profit for the year; the negroes of the region exult among themselves, and there is a new "political outrage" for the newspapers and politicians.

THE NEW TESTAMENT REVIERES.—The 38 men chosen to translate the New Testament were selected as the most competent scholars known in England or America. Allowing that there were a fair number of others as competent as they, yet there were confessedly none better. Nobody has complained of any lack of competency on their part. To begin with, their judgment was as good, at least, as that of all possible critics. But their original advantage has been immeasurably increased. They have now been at work for ten years on this one task. There is no consideration affecting the translation of a single word which they have not carefully studied. If there are five reasons for a different translation of any passage, they have considered them all, and also the six or ten reasons for the translation they have adopted. By THE NEW TESTAMENT REVISERS. -The S have wannessed, and took some part in, we have reason to thank God, I say, that that is all behind us now, and every true man must be moved by the recollections of that time, too passed and in the people of these states are only true and faithful to the ideas and principles which mean whose believes and trying to buy. One was a most epalaire looking young man, who evidently there will be no further necessity for resort to the arbitrament of the sword.

And this leads me to the question as to which seems to the seems to

Col. Thomas A. Scott, the creator of the Pennsylvania railroad system, and one of the most successful railroad managers in the world, died Saturday, May 21st, at his country residence at Clifton, Pa. From 1850 to 1880 he was the moving spirit of the Pennsylvania railroad and in that period he carried sylvania railroad and in that period he carried the road across the state, gave it connections branching over the West, extended it to New York by annexing the New Jersey system and made this whole net-work the most admirable piece of railroad organization in the country. During the war he was of great assistance to the government in managing the transportation of troops, and was made assistant secretary of war under Stanton. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, with the exception of three or four of our greatest generals, no man contributed more to the suppression of the rebellion than Col. Scott, and some even of their best work would have been impossible without his peculiarly valuabeen impossible without his peculiarly valua-ble aid. He was a man of great staying pow-ers, but his labors overtaxed his stocky, sturdy body and his death at 56 was the col-

The national bank circulation is now higher than it has ever been before, the total amount being \$362,900,000. In the present prosperous condition of business there is a more urgent call for money than for a long time before, and there is complaint in some parts of New England of a scarcity of bank notes.

A recent visitor to Sojourner Truth, who is now 10; very 10; ve A recent visitor to Sojourner Truth, who is now 105 years old, reports her as asying: "I have started in for another hundred years, and I want to live now more than ever. There is no better world than this." She is daily in receipt of letters from England acking her to come over there and lecture; but she says. "I have more to do here than I can attend to, and if they want to hear and see me they must come over here. When I get up to talk," she continued, "I never know what I am going to say, but the words come to me from Almighty power." She once said to her audione: "You have come here to hear what I am going to say, and I have come here for the same purpose!"

 About one half of Kentucky is underlaid by deposits of coal. -Nearly 500 Catholic bishops have peti-oned for the canonization of Christophe

-In many box factories the nails are nov driven by machinery, one machine doing the work of ten or fifteen men.

—The experimental tunnel under the Straits of Dover is being pushed forward at the rate of twenty-five feet a day. The cutting is done by a disk which makes two revolutions a minute and cuts a quarter of an inch at each revolution.

The new road to San Francisco through Arizona runs for sixty miles along a basin that is 250 feet below the level of the ocean. This region has two to four feet of saik and alkali vering its surface. The ground is perfect--Jay Cooke has so far retrieved his finan

ial disasters that he has paid all his creditors of tull and has repurchased his magnificent country seat of "Ogontz," near Philadelphia. —The newspapers of Oregon amuse their readers by the publication of the names of citizens who take out a license to drink at a public bar under the new law.

—The anti-Masons are going to put up \$2800 monument at Batavia, N. Y., to Willia Morgan, whose mysterious ending in 1826 caused such widespread excitement. —Sojourner Truth has completely recover-

est lecturer on the American stage and in the

world.

—A farmer living in Markham township, 20 miles from Toronto, Ont., has discovered a pit on his farm containing 500 skulis and five times as many leg and arm bones. Dr. Wilson of the Toronto university believes it an Indian casuary, and that the remains have been underground 200 years.

—Delaware puts boys of 10 and 13 in the pillory, and whips them in public. A case occurred last week in Newcastle. The sheriff had to put stools in the pillory to get the boys hands up to the stocks.

—The mother of Thomas Hughes is per-

The mother of Thomas Hughes is perbsps the most notable immigrant of the year. She has arrived at Philadelphia, with her pictures, books and farniture, on the way to her son's famous colony of Rogby, Tenn.

—It is said that a cipher dispatch discovered among the papers of the war department, shows that Gen. Burnside suggested the plan of a unarch from Atlanta to the sea a year be-fore Gen. Sherman carried such a project to

—Secretary Allen, of the Omaha board of trade, estimates Nebraska's grain crop for 1881 at 165,000,000 bushels, an increase over 1880 of fully 30 per cent. The wheat crop is es-timated at 16,000,000 bushels, a gain of about

-Boston is working up to quite a

—Boston is working up to quite a pitch of enthusiasm over the proposed world's fair to be held there in 1885. A meeting held on Wednesday evening to consider the project was attended by leading representatives of the city's business interests, and a general approval of the plan was expressed.

—The annual reunion of the Society' of the Army of the Potomac will take place this year at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 8. An oration will be delivered by the Hout. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, Penn., and a poem by Col. 8. B. Summer of Bridgeport, Conn. The use of the new Captiol has been granted by the legislature, and the several corps will meet there at 10 o'clock a. M., and proceed at noon to the Opera House, where the exercises will be conducted.

—Whatever may be said of Jay Gould, he

in Sheffield, Eng. The remains were those of an old lady who had been deaf and dumb for years. The mourners were all deaf and dumb, and the service was entirely conducted with deaf and dumb signs by Mr. Stephenson, the Superintendent of the Sheffield Deaf and Dumb Association.

ple fact, patent on the lace of the fore publication of their work, and sufficiently settles the matter. We have not enough self-confidence to set our judgment against that of ten years' study of 38 such men. We accepted their work thankfully, and with some humility, even before reading. Having read it, we still accept it.—Independent.

Col. Thomas A. Scorr, the creator of the Pennsylvania railroad system, and one of the Pennsylvania railroad system, and one of the much more from the electrical railroad which he has just put in operation in Berlin. The he has just put in operation in Berlin. The inventor used to be a poor man not many years ago.

years ago.

—A New London whaling vessel, the Pilot's Bride, Capt. Fuller, last year made an interesting cruise in the vast solitudes of the Southern Ocean, penetrating as far south as 68°, which is said to be farther than any whaler has hitherto penetrated. Leaving the South Shelland Isles in September last, Capt. Fuller took his vessel down to the ice-packs, and there saw high mountainous land extending like a coast line for miles. One of these mountains was an active volcano, which presented a magnificent spectacle at night. Many attempts were made to reach the shore, but in vain, the ice barrier proving impenetrable.

etrable.

—Seventeen years ago Gen. W. J. Bolton of Norristown, Pa., while serving as Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, received a bullet in his lower right jaw which the surgeons were unable to extract. Since then he has felt pain in the neck, especially during damp weather. Of late the pain has been more intense, and he has felt some sharp object cutting its way toward his throat—piaces of his shattered jaw bone, he thought. On Saturday he had occasion to stoop, and was immediately taken with a violent fit of coughing. Placing his hand instinctively over his mouth something dropped into it. It was the painful little rebal ball of cast-iron.

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The famous "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," which has been repeatedly exposed as a modern fabrication, but which still finds creduled to be the work of the property of the deception. Mother Shipton's Rhymes were first published in 1641, but they did not contain a single one of the predictions of modern events that have been attributed to her. In 1862 Chas. Hindley of Brighton, Eogland, published an edition of the book. Here, for the first time, were given the predictions, and Mr. Hindley subset and the state of the recent assassination of his sont, which he closes thus: "I have as much interest in the property of Louisinas as any one, and in having immigrants come here. But we cannot change fasts by daying their existence. A system of psouage and terrorism exists here which, if tolerated much longer, will depopulate the parish. I and my sons, as Bepublicans, have been opposed to this, and we have, therefore, incurred the displeasure of those who practically dony the freedom of the negro. On account of political prejudice engentered and existing here against them on the propagation of a given in the propagation of the propagation of the predictions, and the recommended.

The Washingt